

## MAP 51

### DISTRIBUTION OF JATAPU, JUANG, KABUI AND KARBI/MIKIR LANGUAGES 2011

The geographical distribution of four Non-Scheduled languages namely, Jatapu, Juang, Kabui and Karbi/Mikir are shown in four separate maps at the district level according to Census 2011. The speakers of these four languages are categorized as per their absolute number and grouped into four ranges viz. 10 and below, 11 to 100, 101 to 1,000 and 1,001 and above. Districts falling in each range are shaded by colours of different intensities and their number is written within brackets against each range. Remaining districts with 'nil' speaker of particular language are left blank on the map.

**Jatapu** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages, and it is classified under Dravidian language family. Jatapu language is spoken by Jatapu tribe. The Jatapus are a designated Scheduled Tribe in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. They do cultivation and utilize forest produce like medicinal and other economic plants and sell those products in the weekly markets or shandies. Jatapu tribes are an acculturated section of Khond tribes. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Jatapu which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Jatapu as variant. No regular script is reported for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 20,028 Jatapu speakers which constitute 0.002 per cent to the country's total population. Out of these, 19,913 Jatapu speakers are concentrated in Andhra Pradesh and account for 99.43 per cent of the total Jatapu speakers of the country. However, they are only 0.02 per cent of the state's total population of Andhra Pradesh. Jatapu speakers are also available in Odisha (81), Assam (14) and in other 6 states, where population of Jatapu speakers are below 10 in number (i.e., Karnataka, Bihar, West Bengal, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan and Meghalaya). In the remaining 26 States/Union Territories, no Jatapu speaker is reported.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, merely 15 districts have reported the presence of Jatapu speakers. The overall picture of 15 districts towards the speakers' strength of Jatapu shows that their number is 10 and below in 11 districts, 11 to 100 in 3 districts, 'nil' or no district in 101 to 1,000 number range and 1,001 and above in 1 district.

Out of these 19,913 Jatapu speakers recorded in Andhra Pradesh, as many as 19,873 are available in Vizianagaram district alone and having a very low number in Srikakulam (31), East Godavari (6), Krishna (2) and Nalgonda (1) districts. Outside Andhra Pradesh, Jatapu speakers are available in Malkangiri (69), Rayagada (7) and Dhenkanal (5) districts in Odisha. Apart from these two states, Jatapu speakers are also found in Karbi Anglong (14) district of Assam; Bangalore (6) district of Karnataka; Kishanganj (5) district of Bihar; Bardhaman (4) district of West Bengal; South West (2) district of NCT of Delhi; Karauli (2) district of Rajasthan and East Khasi Hills (1) district of Meghalaya.

**Juang** language belongs to the Munda language family, which is classified as a branch of the greater Austro-Asiatic language family. Among the Munda languages, Juang is considered to be most closely related to Kharia. This language can be roughly divided into the Hills and Plains varieties, both of which are spoken in Odisha. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Juang which returned with 10,000 plus speakers' strength at all India level and linguistically identified, is grouped under Juang as variant. Odia script is reported to be used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, there are 30,378 Juang speakers which constitute 0.003 per cent of the country's total population. Out of which 30,377 speakers are concentrated in Odisha and they account for 99.99 per cent of the total Juang speakers of the country. However, they are 0.07 per cent of the state's total population. Outside Odisha, only one (1) Juang speaker is recorded in Nagaland.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, only 11 districts have reported the presence of Juang speakers. The overall picture of 11 districts towards the speakers' strength of Juang shows that their number is 10 and below in 6 districts, 'nil' or no district in 11 to 100 range, 101 to 1,000 in 3 districts and 1,001 and above in 2 districts.

In Odisha, the highest number of Juang speakers is noticed in Kendujhar (23,313) district, followed by Dhenkanal (5,784), Anugul (687), Jajapur (468), Cuttack (109) and Mayurbhanj (10) districts. Khordha and

Balangir each have registered 2 Juang speakers respectively while Kandhamal and Rayagada each have reported 1 Juang speaker. Outside Odisha, only 1 Juang speaker is available in Mokokchung district of Nagaland.

**Kabui** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India and classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Manipur. In Census 2011, two mother tongues namely, Kabui and Rongmei with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level are grouped under Kabui as variants. Rest of the mother tongues returned as variants of Kabui are grouped under 'Others'. Roman as well as Bengali scripts are used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 1,22,931 Kabui speakers are recorded which cover 0.01 per cent of the country's total population. However, in the state of Manipur they constitute 3.84 per cent of the state's total population and 89.17 per cent of the country's total Kabui population. In India, Kabui speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Manipur (1,09,616) followed by Nagaland (6,968), Assam (5,616), Meghalaya (208), NCT of Delhi (157) and Maharashtra (57). In the remaining 23 States/Union Territories, number of Kabui speakers is less than 50. No Kabui speaker is reported from 6 States/UTs during Census 2011.

The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, Kabui language is spoken in 123 districts. The overall picture of 123 districts towards the speakers' strength of Kabui language shows that their number is 10 and below in 86 districts, 11 to 100 in 23 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 5 districts and 1,001 and above in 9 districts.

Among the districts of Manipur, the highest number of Kabui speakers is noticed in Tamenglong (81,162) district followed by Imphal West (10,406), Imphal East (7,264), Senapati (4,804), Churachandpur (3,844), Bishnupur (1,548), Thoubal (497), Ukhrul (52) and Chandel (39) districts. Outside Manipur, significant proportion of Kabui speakers are recorded in Peren (3,757), Dimapur (2,635) and Kohima (500) districts in Nagaland; Cachar (4,984), Karbi Anglong (289) and Dima Hasao (186) districts in Assam and East Khasi Hills (156) district in Meghalaya. In rest of the districts Kabui speakers are below 100 in number.

**Karbi/Mikir** is one of the Non-Scheduled languages of India and classified under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is mainly spoken in the state of Assam. In Census 2011, one mother tongue namely, Karbi/Mikir with 10,000 plus speakers at all India level is grouped under Karbi/Mikir as variant. Assamese as well as Roman scripts are used for writing this language.

As per Census 2011, 5,28,503 Karbi/Mikir speakers are recorded which cover 0.04 per cent of the country's total population. However, Karbi/Mikir speakers in the state of Assam constitute 1.64 per cent of the state's total population and 96.83 per cent to the country's total Karbi/Mikir speaking population. In India, Karbi/Mikir speakers are mainly concentrated in the state of Assam (5,11,732) followed by Meghalaya (14,380), Arunachal Pradesh (1,536), Nagaland (584) and Manipur (107). In the remaining 22 States/Union Territories, their numbers is less than 100 and 'nil' in 8 States/UTs.

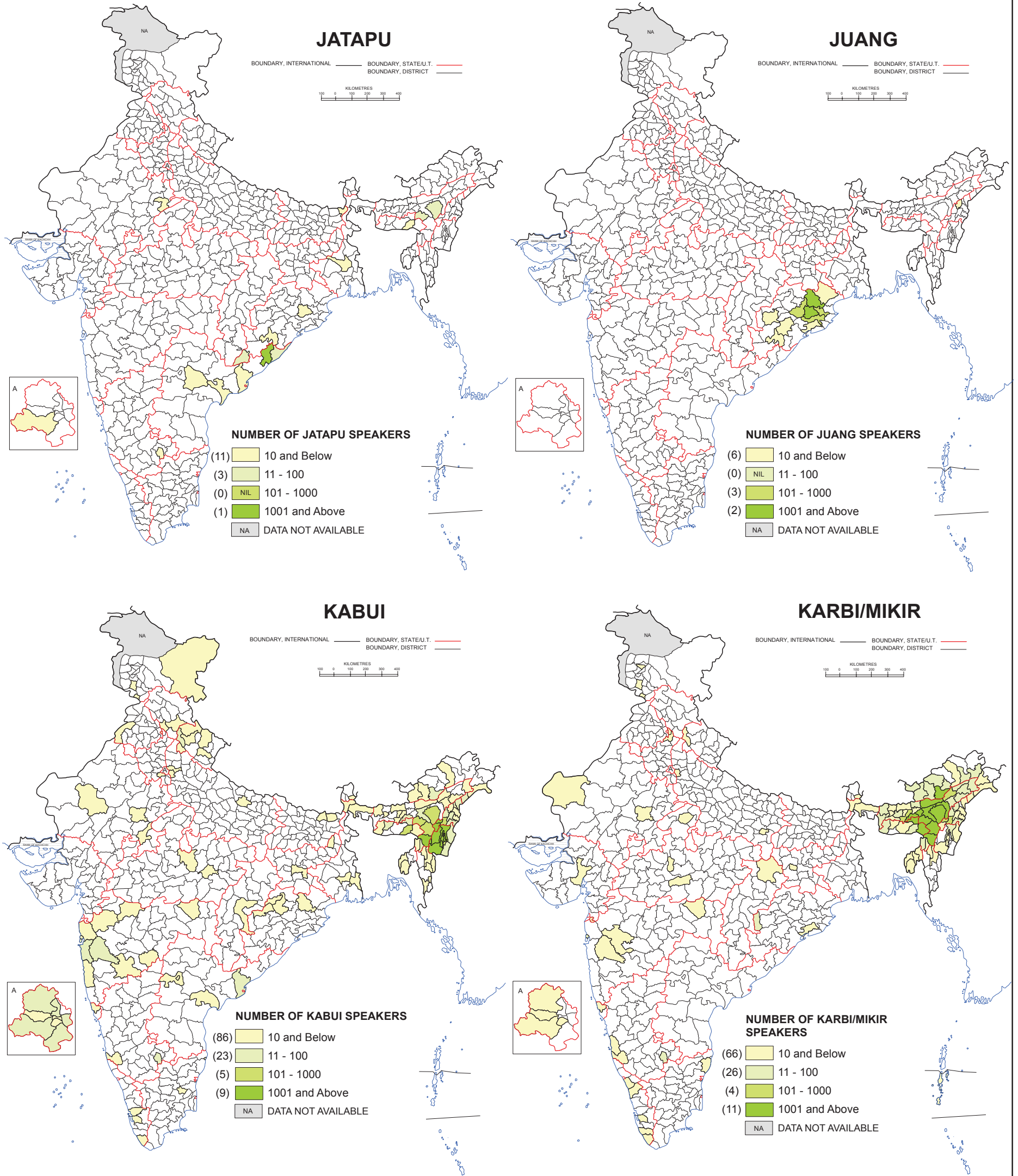
The district-wise distribution reveals that out of 640 districts in India, 107 districts have reported presence of Karbi/Mikir speakers. The overall picture of 107 districts towards the speakers' strength of Karbi/Mikir language shows that their number is 10 and below in 66 districts, 11 to 100 in 26 districts, 101 to 1,000 in 4 districts and 1,001 and above in 11 districts.

Among the districts of Assam, the highest number of Karbi/Mikir speakers is noticed in Karbi Anglong (4,37,203) district followed by Nagaon (22,194), Kamrup Metropolitan (19,418), Sonitpur (16,542), Dima Hasao (9,542), Morigaon (2,593), Cachar (1,550), Golaghat (1,181), Kamrup (749) and Lakhimpur (507) districts and below 100 in other districts. Outside Assam, significant number of Karbi/Mikir speakers are recorded in Ribhoi (13,198), Jaintia Hills (1,067) and East Khasi Hills (91) districts in Meghalaya; Papum Pare (1,349) and Tawang (60) districts in Arunachal Pradesh; Dimapur (314), Kohima (134) and Wokha (78) districts in Nagaland and Senapati (88) district in Manipur.

The distribution of Jatapu, Juang, Kabui and Karbi/Mikir speakers along with the cumulative percentage in the States/Union Territories is given in Table 51 in Annexure-I.

# INDIA

## DISTRIBUTION OF JATAPU, JUANG, KABUI AND KARBI/MIKIR LANGUAGES 2011



Figures within brackets indicate number of districts in the respective ranges. The districts having no speaker of the respective languages are left blank.